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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Place for the People's Representatives.

The principle which should determine the time of adjournment for this session of Congress is as plain as the stripes and the stars on the flags over the Capitol.

As long as the President needs Congress, as long as anything is undone which ought to be done by Congress to facilitate the Administration's management of the war, the place for the Senators and Representatives is in Washington.

All other considerations are insignificant The duty of Congress is to stand by.

This happens to be the year of Congres elections. This happens, likewise, to be the season of the year when the weather becomes warm in Washington.

In ordinary times the two considerations together are often sufficient to decide the question of adjournment. But let Congress remember that if Washington is hot in summer Manila and Santiago de Cuba are hotter; and men are fighting there for their lives and for the flag.

Personal comfort and selfish interests must yield, like some other things, to the stern necessities of war. No adjournment for the thermometer or for the politics of the districts!

Steel and Our Destiny.

The shippards of the Clyde and of Belfast are building a number of mercantile vessels at the present time of the largest type hitherto undertaken. The steel for most of these vessels is made at Pittaburg. and when shipped thence across the Atlantic is still cheaper than it can be produced in England. We have engaged here to of steel warships, the reason being that we can do it cheaper than it can be done elsewhere. Our own capital is seeking an opening in the shipbuilding trade. We ourselves have knowledge of projects of great importance in relation to shipbuilding in the United States which are now being matured. In fact we record the conviction that within the next few years our shipbuilding will show a degree of progress and expansion not approached, relatively by any other American industry.

We invite the attention of our readers to certain fundamental considerations. We can build a steel ship cheaper than it can be built anywhere else. The capital account of an American merchant ship will be less in amount than that of a ship of any other nationality, ton for ton, except in cases wherein the foreign capital account has been lowered by "charging off" for one cause or another. The American ship, henceforth, all economic conditions being equal, can carry a ton of freight to New York or to Liverpool at a profit when its competitors cannot. It is apparent, therefore, that we are about to compete once more for the ocean carrying trade, and the rapidity with which we shall get our share of it, whatever that share may be, is set forth in the conditions just indicated.

For thirty-five years, or since the civil war left us without a merchant marine, we have been content to devote our energies to boundaries. The condition of our iron industry reconciled us to this, because it forbade our competing with any other country in Iron ship building. Now, however, the situation is entirely changed, and we are to-day fairly embarked upon the building of an American merchant marine whereof the extent will be determined by the world's commerce and the strength of the arm that reaches for it.

In England the wisest men hold that to maintain a merchant marine you must have a navy, and that to maintain a navy you must have coaling stations and arsenals. England alone has appreciated fully this dominant law of modern commerce, and she has kept the knowledge of it fairly well to herself. Recently, it must be admitted. there has been more or less disclosure of it, as in the case of the ships that the Emperor WILLIAM sent out to absorb part of China, and which had to stop three or four times on the way and cable to the English Admiralty for the courtesy of a little coal. It may be recalled also that quite lately a Russian Admiral in the Chinese seas was embarrassed to find himself compelled to apply to a British Admiral for permission to get coal for his warships.

All of these considerations indicate that the projection of Manila within our political horizon at this particular time is opportune. To have a merchant marine tracking the seas of the whole globe and building up that new synonym for wealth, will require many Manilas, plenty of coal everywhere, and steel ships in all waters.

Inconsistency in the Election Law.

The action of Mayor VAN WYCK in dismissing the two Republican members of the Police Board and filling the place of one with a bogus Republican who is virtually a Tammany man shows conclusively that the election law of this city needs amendment, if the minority party is to be protected in its rights.

The existing system is based on the theory that the State, having undertaken to make popular elections a choice between the candidates of the two chief parties, should guard the interest of each impartially. It is assumed, also, that is for the interest of the great parties to protect the political rights of the "minor" and eccentric parties, the Prohibitionists, Socialists, and the rest. For example, very few of the Prohibitionist voters being drawn from the Democratic ranks, Democrats are concerned in safeguarding their vote, and Republicans show a like solicitude for the protection of 'labor" parties made up of dissentients from the ranks of the Democracy.

While, however, the present election law for this city provides specifically that all election officers, inspectors, and poll or ballot clerks shall be nominated at the instance of the representatives of one or other of the great parties, and vacancies and perhaps end the naval part of the war occurring in the lists furnished shall be filled in like manner, Commissioners of

Police, two from each great party, who are to supervise these election officers in the performance of their duties, are chosen, not at the instance of the organizations which respectively they represent, but according to the caprice of an executive officer elected by one of them.

The Police Commissioners are required by law to give to each political party entitled to representation in the Election Board the right to file a list of persons, members of such party, duly qualified to serve as election officers, together with the supplementary list of persons qualified to serve as election officers to fill vacancies. It is further provided that in New York the members of the Police Board who represent a political party shall have the exclusive right to select from the lists submitted those who shall be appointed. In other words, while the two political organizations, Democratic and Republican, have an absolute and unconditional right to choose 6,000 election officers each, neither party being dependent in this function upon the approval or acquiescence of the opposite party or Its representatives, the Mayor who appoints the Commissioners can choose whomsoever he pleases, Republican or Democrat,

This liberty of choice granted the Mayor leaves the principle of bi-partisanship at his mercy. Through an official like VAN WYCK, commanded by an organization in the state of mind prevailing in Tammany to-day, Republican election inspectors will be chosen not by Republicans but by Democrats, thus destroying all pretence of impartiality at elections. Such a palpable absurdity ought to be corrected in order that the constitutional plan for a fair vote and an honest count may be sustained.

The Two Sides.

Not every opponent of Hawaiian annexation belongs among that Ill-tempered, discontented and carping band whose anti-Americanism, illustrated by the Evening Post, now blossoms into unmistakable sympathy with Spain.

Not every opponent of Hawalian annexation has the Mugwump cast of mind, or the incurable Mugwump irritation at our ways and institutions, and the habit of venting it in sneering criticisms of men

and things in the United States. Not every opponent of, Hawalian annexation has so shaped his political course that he would look upon its defeat as a personal victory; nor is every one of them so bitter in opposition to the war with Spain that build for Russia some \$15,000,000 worth | he hopes secretly to see the United States gain nothing from it by way of territorial aggrandizement; nor are they all actuated by antagonism to the Administration.

> Not every member of this band of obstructionists is an agent of the sugar beet. All of them are not playing for their own pockets, either. Not every enemy of the Hawaiian treaty

> s a Pettigrew. Nevertheless, every anti-American, every enemy of the Administration (barring the patriotic Democrats who first think of the interests of their country), every sympathizer with Spain, every deliberate or unconscious traitor to the United States, every beet sugar man, and every Pettigrew, are

opponents of Hawaiian annexation. For Hawaii are the President and his Administration, the undivided judgment of the commanding officers of the army and navy, the unquestionable majority of Congress in both houses, and the overwhelming sentiment of an enlightened, patriotic and united country. In the anti-Hawaii crowd the loval and disinterested Americans are not enough to give it more than a bare shade of decency. They should step out and leave their unnatural associates alone in their disgrace.

Santiago.

The centre of interest in our Gulf operations has now, for a time, been shifted to of ecclesiastical courts, literally. He the development of the country within its | Santiago de Cuba, not, indeed, so much | doubtless had in mind a tribunal whose through our own choice as through the necessities of Admiral CERVERA's fleet, which made for that place as its most convenient haven and base on this side of the Atlantic. The enemy's fleet being our primary objective, it only remained to hasten after it, and this was done with such promptness as to trap it at Santiago.

On the whole, we should have nothing to complain of in the transfer both of land and naval operations which may thus result from Havana or San Juan to the southern side of Cuba. The enemy would gain in compelling us to go further from our bases at Tampa and Key West, but he would fight us further from his own stronghold at Havana, where undoubtedly the bulk of his army is concentrated. The approach to the town of Santiago is through a narrow, tortuous channel, well mined, no doubt, and dominated by the cross fire of Morro and La Zocapa, on the headlands at its narrow entrance, and by that of Santa Catalina, Estrella, Punta Gorda, and other batteries on the high bluffs further in. On the other hand, the town of Havana so stretches along the bay shores that some of the forts are close to the houses, and our fleet would make havor among them with its long-range guns. But though in that way Santiago is by nature the more defensible place of the two, it does not have the big guns and the big garrison of the capital, and, on the other hand, the eastern extremity of the island is strongly held by the insurgents, as PANDO found in his disastrous attempt to advance into the interior from Santiago against GARCIA.

If our war authorities should accept the opportunity of battle which events have thus offered, and make Santiago the scene of their first invasion of Cuba, with the hope of occupying the port and capturing CERVERA's fleet at a single stroke, good landing places, it is said, could be found The distance from Tampa, to be sure, is over a thousand miles, but, once on transports, all the seasoned troops hitherto regarded as available for operations around Havana could be taken to Santiago about as easily. With CERVERA's forces penned up in the harbor, all the waters around Cuba are substantially free from the fear of hostile ships, and an expedition in any case is as safe in passing through the Yucatan Channel around Cape St. Antonio as in proceeding by way of the Florida Straits around the eastern end of Cuba through the

Windward Passage. Admiral Camara's squadron is still at Cadiz, and even after its passage across the ocean will have to confront the same problem of coaling and refitting which ended, in Admiral CERVERA's case, in the latter's being bottled in Santiago harbor. When CAMARA gets here, if he comes at all, we shall have Admiral Sampson's squadron to pit against him, and our force is far the stronger. An attempt to relieve Admiral CERVERA would bring all our ships against the combined Spanish fleets,

at a blow. The conclusion is that if the war author-

itles choose to make Santiago the scene of combined land and naval operations, they will be safe in doing se, and it can then only be a question of time when, with the accumulation of troops and of siege guns, Santiago must surrender and CERVERA's fleet must fall into our hands.

Bellona's Bridegrooms

We have received from a distinguished Bostonian a courteous communication in which he protests calmly but earnestly against what he conceives to be the attitude of THE SUN toward one of the most venerable and impressive of Massachusetts institutions, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. "Why is it," asks this remonstrant, "that you are all the time either accusing the company of excessive potations or speering at its military prowess? I assure you it is composed of good men in many walks of life, good oldlers and good citizens. Come to their anniversary celebration next Monday and see for yourself."

It would be a deep and an abiding pleasure to be present at the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary of that belli-potent phalanx, and to inspect the defences o Fort Parker, but as we are unable to do so we content ourselves with waving a friendly salute to all the Ancients. We have no shadow of doubt that they are, as the remonstrant saith, "good men, good soldiers and good citizens;" and good feilows in the bargain. Let the remonstrant know by these presents that he is mistaken as to us, root and branch, bob, line, and sinker.

THE SUN regards the Ancients as perhaps the most remarkable body of teetotalers that our country has ever produced. The garrisoning of Fort Parker is solely for the purpose of keeping supplies from falling

into the hands of the enemy. THE SUN has never speered at the military prowess of the Ancients. It regards their invasion of England as a unique achievement in the history of military and naval science. The Emperor WILLIAM himself, an indefatigable student of such matters, was greatly interested in the unrivalled management of the commissariat shown in that campaign.

In short and in long, we revere the An cients as they deserve to be revered. May their glory grow and their walst line remain stationary, forgotten of time. We shall think of them affectionately next Monday afternoon, when they will be seated in Fancuil Hall at their frugal dinner of doughnuts and ice-cold lemonade.

No Special Divorce Courts,

Unless the reporters misunderstood what was said, Judge JESSE JOHNSON, sitting in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on Tuesday, made these observations concerning the desirability of establishing a separate Divorce Court In this State:

"It seems to me that there should be a special seclesiastical court to decide divorces. I have noticed furing the last month that the divorce matters brought here have been very numerous. In almost every case I am compelled to read through very vol-uminous affidavits which contradicted each other in every particular, so that there was no way in which ts of the case. These matters should be attended to in the police courts or somewhere else than in thir

Judge Johnson was a distinguished lawyer before his appointment to the bench, He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, which revised our judicial system. Since assuming his present duties he has done excellent work as a Trial Justice of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. We are unable, however, to agree with his opinion, as above expressed, that a distinct tribunal is needed in this community to take cognizance of matrimonial actions.

Of course, the Judge could not have meant that he favored the establishment jurisdiction should correspond to that of the ecclesiastical courts in England as formerly exercised.

We have never heard any valid argument advanced which afforded sufficient reason for taking away from the existing Supreme Court in this State its jurisdiction in divorce. The Supreme Court is our court of general original jurisdiction in law and equity. Its power extends throughout the State, and its sittings are held in every county, so that it is convenient of access to suitors everywhere. For the most part its Judges are highly capable judicial officers. From the constitution of this tribunal and the character and ability of the men who compose it, the Supreme Court is better adapted than any other court would be to administer the law of divorce in the great community which lives between the meridians of Mayville and Montauk.

The common assumption that divorce cases are not important enough to take up the time and attention of a Justice of the Supreme Court is a thoughtless error. It not the marital relation as important as money? If a civil case involving fifty dollars is deemed worthy the attention of the Supreme Court, and it always has been, shall it be regarded as a waste of time for the same tribunal to hear and try justly to determine matrimonial differences involving questions of lifelong happiness and misery to individuals, and often questions of legitimacy and other issues of much importance to the community as distin guished from the particular litigants!

We say, no. Furthermore, there is noth ing peculiar in the contradictory character of afildavits in divorce cases which should lead the Supreme Court to turn such litiga tions over to the Police Justices, as Judge JESSE JOHNSON seems to think desirable There are like contradictions in many other classes of affidavits, especially in cases involving charges of fraud; but even if this were not so, the difficulty of deciding divorce suits is no good reason for sending them to an inferior tribunal.

The divorce jurisdiction of our courts should not be changed.

The name of Commodore WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, the leader of the Greely res cue expedition and the expectant nero of Santiago, is properly prenounced Sly.

The sympathies of every soldier in every country, by land and sea, and of every generous patriot, will go out freely to Ad miral Pasquale Cenvena v Topere, commanding the Spanish fleet shut in at San dago. Never did a commander set out upon such poor and thankless business as his. We can recall no other enterprise like it. As a rule, in expeditions of danger, in which

the chance of success is small, there is a prospect of winning a here's laurels even in failure Men will ride cheerfully to certain death, because their loss will be the gain of their fel lows. CERVERA'S voyage, however, is an empty sham, without thought of accomplishing an act of open war, and forming no part of any definite naval plan of campaign. He was sen off virtually without a purpose worthy a warrior's consideration, not having in sight

any useful object to be achieved whatever. His voyage from the Cape Verde Islands across th ecean to Martinique, Curaços and Santiago has been simply a parade designed to keep the Spanish people thinking that their rulers are carrying on their war. And so, lacking supplies, with his ships probably out of repair, and bewildered and discouraged with the meaninglessness of his voyage, Admiral CERVERA, a brave man doubtless and a most loyal officer, entered the harbor of Santiago, from which it will be no henor to escape, and where, when the certain moment of defeat comes, the only way to avoid dishonor in the eyes of his countrymen will be to blow his ships up before they fall into the enemy's hands. And

he will probably have to die with them, Admiral CERVERA'S fortune is hard indeed.

Ex-Senator Incalls is not pleased with the manner in which the present campaign is being con ducted.—Affanta Constitution. That is queer, as it has been generally understood that the main purpose of the campaign is to please the Hon. JOHN JAMES INGALLS. Evidently the time has come for him to take entire

The Kansas City Times, which has been full of titular Colonels in its day, now makes a heartless, cruel, and unwarranted attack upon those precious objects:

charge of the campaign and please himself.

" With an army of 300,000 men, there will be enough legitimate military titles in this country for all prac-tical purposes, and the public should learn to address no man by a military title unless he wears the epau lets of Uncle Sam."

Legitimate military titles are not necessarily cherished by the bearers more than, or even so much as, are titles conferred by courtesy. The country is full of Colonels whose titles have been in good uninterrupted use without adverse claim for twenty years and more These titles are good by prescription and are not to be taken away because a state of actual war has produced a lot of real Colonels. There have been several unsuccessful attempts to regulate this matter by legislation. It has been our steady opinion that every man should be at least a Colonel, if he chooses to, The fictitions title pleases him. Whom does i hurt ! As for the fighting Colenels, they are not likely to be jealous of the courtesy Colonels. The boot is on the other leg.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT!

Democratic Newspaper Proclaims the Supreme Buty of the Hour. From the Cincinnati Enquirer

The conduct of the war is under the direction of the President, who is, under the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy.

The President has ordered troops by the thousands to Manila to occupy the Philippine Islands, which, by the rights of war and the glorious valer of Admiral Dewey and his men, are now under the sovereignty of the United States.

Our warships and transports cannot steam to Manila unless they can be supplied with coal on

the way, for the reason that they cannot carry enough for the entire voyage.

The only place on the way for thus recealing s at the Sandwich Islands-the Republic of

Hawail. either by the United States or Spain if she is a neutral, because she would thereby become an ally of the party thus using her ports and a belligerent as to the other.

She cannot afford to thus go to war for the United States, and thereby invite the hostility of European powers and of Japan, while our Government notifies her that it wants no favors from her and will not defend her if she should volunteer her aid. Only by the annexation of Hawaii to the

United States can we send our transports and warships to the Philippines. To oppose the appexation of Hawaii is there fore, to refuse to send reinforcements to Admiral Dewey and troops for the defence of our

now territory on which he planted the Stars and Stripes at Cavité on May 1.

To refuse to make it safe by annexation of Hawali to open her ports and supply markets to our warships and transports is exactly equivalent to making direct opposition to their safe

progress across the Pacific. Immediate action by Congress on this question of Hawaiian annexation is the supreme duty of the hour. Hawaii has voted for annexation. A majority of each house can immediately make Honolulu a port of the United States.

AN AUSTRIAN FOR US.

One of the Two Leading Journals of Vienna Outspoken in Sympathy. From the Vienna Deutsche Zeitung.

One of the saddest and most disgusting spectacl of public life is the political hypocrisy celebrating its orgies in the present war. The leading newspaper of Europe have united in a denunciation of the North American republic. Liberal, conservative and clerical have made wholesale attacks on poor Uncie Sam scusing the United States of indulging in a brutal policy of conquest and aggression. Strange it is, indeed, that these same newspapers have taken an en tirely different position regarding the foreign politics of their own countries for which they are now condemning the United States.

A few days ago a respectable Berlin newspaper, of national tendency, demanded that Germany obtain exclusive control and possession of Samoa, on the ground that German commerce in the Islands in the last year had greatly shrunk. This same newspaper nowever, in the strongest words charged the United States with fostering rapacious designs on Cuba, ignoring the fact, however, that the exports of the Union to the Pearl of the Antilles, and the damages which is has suffered in consequence of the Cuban war, have en far greater than the German losses in Samoa At the present moment the division of the Chinese Empire between the European nations is going on, applauded by these same newspapers, who are now thundering against the "rapacious and brutal Yankee nation." It is acknowledged by all mpartial witnesses that the legal rights of the North American Union de fucto are far greater than those of the European nations, including Germany who are now so anxious to obtain fat morsels of land in China. Had the North American Union any desire o annex Cuba it would have a perfect right to do so, for geographical, political, commercial, humanitaria. and other reasons.

There is hardly a family in Austria or Germany which has not some dear relatives or friends on the othe to shed their blood for the cause of their adopted country! Considered from a commercial standpoint we should be careful not to antagonize the United States, especially at the present time, when our ex-

The North American republic is a warning for all rulers and governments who are now steering into the channels of absolutism. Without the Union civic liberty in Europe would have been an impos ability. We therefore make no mistake in suppor ing that the sympathies of all friends of liberty are with the United States.

Praternity Replaces Enuity.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. In the light of recent events it would be well for us to make one day of it for the decoration of the graves of the gallant dead—one day when Federal and Confederate alike, all over this land, wherever they may be alsoping, shall receive the tribute of a nation's honor and remembrance. The fraternal comminging of the Federal and Confederate in the past few years, the movement now on foet to return Confederate flags captured by the Federal troops, enthusiasm with which the men who wore the blue and the sons of the men who wore the blue have railled and clamored for the privilege of serving under Lee and Wheeler, and the various other evidences of good feeling and good will have wholly obliterated all the scars left by the late war and again solidified an always homo geneous people. The war is no longer looked upon as an intermedine fight between brethren, but through the mellowing haze of the fugitive years it become giorined as a vast arena upon which courage, patrios ism, and all the virtues were herolcally displayed in generous rivalry, and where the laurels of victory were equally divided and abundantly descreed.

The Yankee Bude. From the Chicago Tribune. "They say that Dewey is a dude."
"Well, if the story's true,
What glorious deeds, when duty calls,
A Yankse dude'll de !" OUR INTERRETA IN CHINA.

The Political Windom of Watching Over Thom TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the June number of Harper's Magazine there appears a moderate and impartial article on the situation in China from the pen of the Pekin correspondent of the London Times, whose fulness of information became rather mbarrassing to the British Government during the recent crisis. The writer proves effectively what is indeed patent to every one except the purblind, that Russia, France and Germany have made up their minds to exclude foreign trade from the territories they have seized. Whether they will be able to fulfil their intentions depends very largely on the attitude taken by our Government. Neither Great Britain nor Japan is capable of thwarting their purpose single handed or together. A third ally is neces sary if the principle of an open door is to be made a reality, and it is not too much to say that the key to the Chinese problem is to be found at Washington. When the war is ever ne greater question will confront our statesmen than the policy which America ought to pursue in the Far East.

The kernel of that policy is the preservation of existing treaty privileges. The integrity of Chinese territory does not concern us so long as the integrity of Chinese commerce is assured. The acquisition of Kiso Chou by Germany, of Hainan by France and of Manchuria by Russia might even be welcomed as opening upfresh markets if it were certain that no attempt would be made to discriminate against our traders. Our treaties entitle us to all the rights granted by China to any other nation. rade with China has more than doubled itself in the last four years, and with the opening of the inland waters will certainly increase yet more rapidly. It is already greater than that of any European country, though considerably below the volume of British commerce. Under these circumstances we have a right to demand that no rearrangement of the Chinese fiscal system shall be made without our advice and Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the recent crisis as

preliminary skirmish and he was probably right. The real struggle is yet to come, and un ess we are prepared to sacrifice our Chinese commerce without protest we must get ready o meet it. The question means more than the loss of so much trade. It touches one of the very first duties of government—the duty of protecting our merchants wherever their interests are attacked. To be debarred from taking a hand n the development of Manchuria will in itself be an enormous pecuniary loss. That country. with its population of 20,000,000, probably contains greater and more diverse possibilities of wealth than any territory of a similar size in the world. It produces wheat, millet, barley, rice, hemp, indigo and tobacco; its forests rival those of the Northwest as they were fifty years ago, and scattered over its surface have been found gold, copper, iron and coal. Under the equal conditions which our treaties reserve to us we should certainly find in Manchuria an lmost unrivalled market for our products, even if we were not destined to control the lumber and mining industries. To allow Russia to disregard our treaties and close Manchuria in our face without vigorous remonstrance would write us down as a nation which is indifferent to its own interests and ready to sacrifice al-

nost anything rather than defend its rights. The first step toward giving our merchants the protection they have a right to demand from us must be the retention of Manila and its employment as a permanent naval station in the Far East. The next step will be determined by the progress of events. That some negotiations relative to our Chinese policy have passed between London and Washington is certain, though their result is unknown. The impres sion, however, is general that President McKinley, with the same statesmanlike foresight that led him to urge the annexation of Hawaii, assured Great Britain that in case of further incroachments by Russia or France, he should feel justified in departing from our old policy of noninterference. In such a crisis as lies before us in the Far East, when by working together the two countries can carry a point not otherwise obtainable, cooperation with England may be found politic and wise.

Treatment of Americans in Paris.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I left Paris less than two weeks ago, after a sojourn there of some seven weeks as buyer for a Cincinnati firm. My wife and I stayed at the Hotel Jacob, on the south side of the Seine. At the table d'hôte dinner there were twenty-two people, all French, except ourselves and one Englishman. When we first went to the hotel the general impression was that we were English, and we were treated very courteously by all; for, bitterly jealous of the English as are the French, they have a wholesome appreciation of the fact that a war between Great Britain and France would inevitably end most disastrously for the latter, who would lose all her colonies, besides having her commercial prosperity well aigh destroyed. When, however, it became known that we were Americans, a decided change took place in the bearing of our neighbors toward us.

It is impossible for a Frenchman to treat any one with dignified coldness; if he deslikes one e manifests it in a display of so-called French wit-esprit français. This was our experience. wit-esprit français. This was our experience. But, as French wit is always strongly tinged with indecency, it would have been exceedingly unpleasant for me had my wife been able to understand the double meaning of the remarks that passed around the table. Fortunately, she is a poor French scholer, and I was thus able to reyard with amused indifference the petty malice and ill feeling manifested by our neighbors. Taking courage, however, from my stience, which they probably attributed to timidity, they grew more and more aggressive, and finally their remarks upon American women became so grossly insulting and indecent, in spite of the prosence of a considerable number of French ladies, who seemed to enjoy thoroughly this display of French wit and contributed some share to it, that I took up cudgels for my countrywomen, whereupon an explosion of French ladies, who seemed to enjoy thoroughly this display of French wit and contributed some share to it, that I took up cudge is for my countrywomen, whereupon an explosion of wrath burst forth. All the French, men and women alike, seemed to lose their heads and induged in cries and screams of hysterical indignation against us unlucky Yankees. I, however, naturally maintained my position, and, to my considerable satisfaction, I received a solid support from the solitary Englishman who sat opposite me. As I weigh some 185 pounds, and as my English ally was a man or six feet and atheito build, we had, of course, no physical fear of the excited little Frenchmen, some twelve in number, with their bysterical cries and frantic gesticulation. Our experience was amusing, but it did not tend to support the view of those who maintain that the French are fond of Americans. However, among the business classes in Paris I met with proper treatment, for the French merchants and tradesmen are very anxious not to lose sight of the Yankee dollar.

dollar.

Hofore closing I must add that during ten days' stay in Germany I was everywhere treated with courtesy and kindness, in spite of the general impression that Germans are hostile to us.

GEO. C. GORHAM, Jr., of Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, May 31. NEW YORK, May 31.

Views of an American Citisen. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : In our war with

Spain we have proved to the world our ability of marksmauship in warfare. We have done the same pefore. America has never lost. The world at large respects our power, if they do not acknowledge the same. Americans protect their own homes and firesides, not a king or a monarchy. When sad voices of an oppressed people reach her ear, she is ready to respond in the cause of humanity, to relieve the suffering and to right a wrong. We are not a nation America stands before the world to-day respected

the insults no one, but with manhood she resents an insuit. Her name will always be honored, her ability recognized, her credit established, and in the future America will stand before the world, as she has always done in the past, a nation that is honor G. L. MOORBOUSE.

To the Entrol of The Sun-Sir: After baving read n Tue bux of May 8 the article upon the attitude of the French press I was not able to control my indigna-tion when I wrote to the editor of La Patris in Paris. At the desire of some members of the society Les Fils de Lofapette of this city, the letter has been published in the Pittsfield Sun and I inclose you a opy of it. After having read the protest of the French Club of New York city I ask you to publish , which, I think, was the first protest. This letter shows that Frenchmen living in small

towns in the United States have the same feelings as those of the French Club of New York. PETERFERLD, MASS., May 81.

OUR WELL-BUILT WARREIPS. Their Condition After Being Subjected to the

Most Trying Tests. From the Baltimore American WASHINGTON, May 29,-After two months of almost incessant cruising by the ships constituting the fleets around Cuba, and at times when many of the vessels were run at top speed in overbauling merchant steamers or on scout duty, not a single breakdown of machinery has been reported which could not be effectively at tended to by the machinists on board. This record is regarded as unparalleled in the his tory of great fleet movements for so extended a period, and confirms the opinion of naval officials that the American ships are better than any affoat of their type and class, from machin-

The strain under which many of the vessels have been placed has tested every part of the machinery to its follest working capacity Forced draught has been used on a number of or casions by the smaller cruisers, and the steam logs show that in several instances the little fellows have made better runs than they were cr dited with on their official trials. Engl neers of the navy attribute the absence of seriour mishaps to the machinery of the ships dur ing this period of unusual activity to the supe rior workmanship and the attention given to the vessels before they were sent South. Hun dreds of thousands of dollars, they say, were

the vessels before they were sent South. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, they say, were expended in repairing every defect and in strengthening every part where it was practicable during the last six montles so that when the feets went to Key West soon after the Maine disaster their machinery was in as fine trim as it was possible to be.

The logs of the various ships indicate that the navy has burned more coal in the Gulf since March last than the whole service consumed aimost in the last six months. Thousands of tons of coal are being shipped menthly to Key West and under contracts this will continue no doubt for weeks yet. Just how much the Government has paid for coal so far is not known to the engineers, but they estimate that if is safe to assume not less than \$1,000,000 worth has already been purchased. The constant work required of the vessels, however, cannot continue indefinitely, the officials know, without the attention of a dockyard being given some of the ships.

As all the vessels will undoubtedly be retained in Cuban waters this summer, the efficers of the construction and steam engineer bureaus are now speculating as to when it will probably be necessary to withdraw some of them for dry docking and repainting their bottoms. The marine growth of the tropical waters has already had the effect of reducing the speedlof some ships by at least a knot, and within two months they will be in such condition that their speed will be greatly impaired unless the growth is removed and the bottoms cleaned and painted. The battleships are said to be suffering more than the other vessels of the feet, all of which have been in docked since she greats as a sure of the big fighters were.

fering more than the other vessels of the fleet, all of which have been in docks since any of the big fighters were.

The Iowa has never been docked since she was commissioned, and the Massachusetts has been affoat now over a year without having her bottom scraped, except by divers, which is not regarded as an entirely satisfactory method of getting the barnacles off. The Indiana was in dock at Halifat last autumn, and the Oregon was in the new Puget Sound dock some months ago. The big armored cruisers and many of the smaller cruisers will suffer from foul bottoms this summer, and the officials think it will be necessary to bring some of them to Port Royal at any rate in order to maintain the effectiveness of the fiects.

The Port Royal station has now been thoroughly equipped to handle the largest ships and to make any repairs required. This station, in the event of serious damage being sustained by ships around Cuba, would be the nearest to which they could be sent, and being the only one where battleships can be docked, becomes now of great importance to the navy. Repair shops, machine quarters, and all necessary equipment for rendering prompt assistance to disabled ships are there, with a naval constructor in charge and large forces of skilled machinists and men of the construction department.

Mug the Floor and Follow a Crack. From the Kansas City Star.

From the Kansas City Star.

A building on a downtown street was on fire and the first floor was full of thick, suffocating smoke. To the crowd outside it seemed as if a man could not live a minute in it; as if human lungs could not possibly endure it. And yot there were two firemen in the room. They had gone in, and had not yet come out. Five minutes later and the firemen had not appeared. The smoke was getting denser and rolled out of the broken transom in heavy, deadly clouds. The crowd in the street was getting worried. At the end of ten minutes a fireman struggled out of the door and stood against a ladder, panting and struggling for breath. In a moment or two he was apparently all right.

"By gracious!" said a man. "That fellow must have fireproof lungs. He's a wonder."

After it was all over and the firemen had returned to their engine bouses and were cleaning themselves and the apparatus, the man who had come through the smoke was found. He was as chipper as if he had never been to a fire, "Heavy enough," he answered. "Just hug the floor. There is no smoke next to the floor." But how do you see to get out! I' was saked, "Surely the smoke is too thick to find your way about. And in a strange building you don's know where the door is; how do you manage it!"

"It's like this," answered the fireman. "When

"It's like this," answered the fireman, "When the smoke gets thick we get down on the floor and work as long as we can. If we can't do any thing and have got to get out, we just crawl

along and have got to get out, we just crawl along a crack and come to the front of the building. In the big downtown buildings the floor boards run from the front to the back, and if we don't happen to strike the door we just follow the front wall until we come to it. That's no trick."

His Business Entitled Him to No Sympathy, From the Chicago Times-Herald. Three men were standing in front of the Poulice, and to them came a fourth. One of the here did not know the newcomer and stappe side slightly, but he overheard the conversa "Well, John, how's things !"

"Well, John, how's things?"

"Poor; very poor. I haven't had a thing to do for three weeks."

"Is that so!"

"Sure. If this streak of bad luck keeps up I'll have to go out of business."

Instead of commiserating, the other two men grinned, and one said in an unfeeling tone:

"I don't care if you never have work."

John shook his head sadly and passed on.

The listener was shocked. He had never heard auything so bluntly cruel. In a few moments he expressed his feelings somewhat warmly.

"He seems like an honest fellow and deserves encouragement," he concluded.

Both men laughed outright.

"Well," said one at length, "if you want to give him a job, you're welcome. He is an

give him a job, you're welcome. indertaker.

A Pennsylvania Weish Pamily. From the Philadelphia Ledger

Although there is a pientiful sprinkling of unprocounceable Welsh names of outlying towns on the North Penn and Pennsylvania railroads, one would hardly have supposed the Welsh people to be so thoroughly identified with the early history of ea ern Pennsylvania as was demonstrated yesterday by the great gathering of the Foulke family at Guynedd. A special train from Twelfth and Harket streets took nearly four hundred of them, the names of the families represented being among the most prominent in the history of Philadelphia and east-

Besides the generic name of Foulke, there were the Corsons and Lorieys, and such well-known families as Jenkins, Roberts, Spencer, Maris, Levick, Wistar, Ambler, Parker, Shoemaker, Emien, Brown fort, Crawford. They came from this city, Merion, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Raduor, and from the State of Delaware and Maryland. A large proportion of them were members of the Society of Friends, and many were dressed in the ancient garb of that society, although the founders of the family in this coun ry-Edward Foulke and his wife Eleanor-became Priends after coming to this country. The party war largely augmented on the arrival of Penllyn, where the party stopped to examine the old homestead and grounds.

Why faterference Is Improbable. From the London Truth.

The American newspapers are westing a good deal fink in discussing the question whether any of the European great powers are likely to interfere in their war with Spain, and speculating on what would be our attitude were this the case. They may rest certain that no European power has ever had the remotest intention to interfere, or has ever dreamed of mposing terms of accommodation on one or other of the belligerents, while all or any would be ready, if saked, to set as a medium of negotiation with a riew to peace. The object of modern diplomacy, when a war arises between two great nations, is to alize it, and thus to prevent its spreading. In the first Italian war between France and Italy, which resuited in the loss to the latter of Lombardy, in the Austro-German war, and in the Franco-Prussian war, the struggle was localized by neutrals acting on this principle of non interference. All that is written about some powers wanting to interfere on behalf of Spain, and our insisting that such interforence must not take place, is mere journalistic myth.

Following the Wild Man's Lead for Once, From the Boston Evening Transcript. Mr. Charles J. Bonaparie's unfortunate suggestions about lynching have received speedler recognition in his own Maryland than his admirable disquisitions HONETHOOK BED.

Without Warning or Provocation It Prisons

From the Topeka Daily Capital. KANSAS CITY, May 25 .- William Corbin and his wife, a bridal couple whose honeymoon had just begun, were bottled up tight last night in a big folding bed at \$14 Aldine place and nearly smothered to death. They were rescued through the heroic efforts of the neighors. The only bad results were a few bruises and an abnormal

bashfulness about speaking of the subject. Mr. Corbin is an Englishman engaged in the grain business. He came with his bride to Kansas City about three or four days ago. He is a secretive man and he didn't say anything about himself, but the neighbors soon judged Mr, and Mrs. Corbin to be in the first stages of the

Mrs. Corbin to be in the first stages of the honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbin's rooms were on the second floor of the flat at 414 Aldine place, kept by Mrs. Thomas. They boarded with Mrs. Haker at 1250 Washington street. About 10:30 o'clock last night Mrs. Thomas, her family and a few neighbors were seated on the front porch when they heard a crash inside the house, Marie Thomas, a girl of 14, leaped to her feed and ran up the stairs screaming. "It's the folding bed. I knew it would do that!"

"It's the folding bed! The folding bed!" the women shricked in chorus.
Some ran upstairs after the girl and some out into the court screaming for help.
They spied the lamplighter coming down the street with his torch and stepladder. He heard them cry. "The folding bed!" and he seemed to know what it meant, so he followed them into the flat and up the stairs, ladder and all.
Half way up they nict Marie, who was wailing:

"The folding bed! They're locked up in the

know what it meant, so he followed them into the flat and up the stairs, ladder and all.

Half way up they met Marie, who was wailing:

"The folding bed! They're locked up in the big bed smashed and mangled, and the door's bolted."

The door was bolted and could not be forced.

"Mr. Corbin! Mr. Corbin!" screamed Mrs. Themas, are you still slive!" Then she added, "Won't you nlease get up and open the door!" Mr. Corbin probably did not understand her of he would have appreciated the irony of the apeech. Two smothered groans floated out from the bedstead. By this time the whole cours was roused, for the word went round:

"The bridal couple's got bottled up in the folding bed."

Several men rushed upstairs and pounded frantically at the door. The women and children were shricking hysterically, and the half-suffocated Mr. and Mrs. Corbin continued to groan. Some one at last had the presence of mind to suggest that the lamplighter crawl through the transom and do the rescuing himself. The lamplighter was a little, grimy man. He mounted his stepladder and crawled gingerly through the narrow opening. But once inside the groans so unstrung bim that he made no attempt to help Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, but tried desperately to unlock the door and get out.

The crowd in the hall, made desperate by the delay, could wait no longer, but battered down the door. In they rushed, the women expecting to see several arms and legs strewn about the room. About half of the women are reported to have field down the stairs, afraid to look upon the mangled bodies of the bridal counte.

The bodroom was in a state of great confusion, Bric-à-brac, glassware and books were strewn about the floor. The heavy oak bedstead was smashed as flat as a sandwich, and out of the cracks floated the groans of Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, They were rescued unharmed after five minutes of hard work with the axes, and slid baubfully out of bed in their nightrobes, while the women and little girls dried their eyes and the men laughed and guyed them.

The folding bed is a

Gaining a Mule's Confidence.

Chickamauga Park, May 28,—The mule was undoubtedly a had mule, but Lieut. Kellenberger of Hattery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, said that his disposition had been ruined and his confidence in human nature destroyed by improper trustment. "He has been mistreated, said Lieut. Kellenberger. "I will show you how this mule should be treated." Then the Lieutenant, with the assistance of an orderly, saddled the mistreated mule in from of his own tent. The mule offered neither resistance nor protest. The Lieutenant patted him on the nack. "He needs kind but firm treatment," said he. Then Lieut. Kellenberger mounted. The mistreated mule danced three bars of a two-step, executed an individual hop, skip and jump with each leg, and projected a thorn tree.
"Catch that man-eating monates and best him." From the Cincinnati Enquirer

Lieut, Kellenberger into the air aftern the a thorn tree,

"Catch that man-eating monster and beat him to death," said Lieut, Kellenberger, as the hospital corps assisted him to his tent. Then several men came out of a company street and erected a tablet reading thus: "Where Kelley Fell, May 28, 1898."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Como, the birthplace of Alessandro Volta, is about o celebrate the centenary of the invention of the voltate battery.

Isle of Wight fishermen caught a red live lobates ecently. It is a female full of eggs, and is being kept alive to see if the color will be perpetuated. Verdi was in Milan during the riots and refused to leave the city, saying: "In my time we had a revolu-tion nearly every year. So I am used to them,"

A cabinetmaker at Frankenberg, in Saxony, now 86 years of age, boasts that he helped build Goethe's common in 1832, and saw the poet's body laid away in it. Wearing braids down the back is not permitted as Berlin University. Two women students, who wore their hair in that fashion, have been excluded from the lectures on the ground that it made them look

like schoolgiris. Her Majesty's ship Nelson, now in Melbourne ha bor, has been ordered to be sold by the Admiralty. She was built in 1814, and was then the largest line of-battle ship in the British Navy. Her oak timbers

are said to be as sound as when they were put in. Frankfort-on-the-Main is going to erect a monument to the wranging German Parliament of 1848, opposite the church of St. Paul, in which the sessions were held. The monument will cost 62,000 marks and a smaller memorial coating 15,000 marks will be set up within the church itself.

Ritualistic practices are found in fully half of the churches in England, according to the "Tourists' Church Guide" published by the English Church Union. Out of 8,183 churches, 4,334 use altar lights 4.080 the mixed chalice, 2.026 vestments, while in 7,044 the eastward position is observed for the altar. A centrifugal gun, discharging 30,000 bullets a minute, has been invented by an English engineer. The

bullets are poured into a case from a hopper and guided into a disk, three feet in diameter, revolving In the case at the rate of 15,000 revolutions a minute. They are discharged from the edge of the disk. At the Whitehead sale of medals in London the "Petition" crown piece of Charles I., by Simon, brought \$840; the "Reddite" crown, by the same, \$525; Cromwell, Lord Protector's gold crown, 165%, \$375; the Blake medal of the Commonwealth,

\$2,150; Charles I., gold, 1630, \$250; General Monk, gold, \$265. Panurge's sheep, which followed their leader in caping overboard, have been imitated in up-to-date fashion by a Russian flock. The bell-wether jumped on the track to front of the locomotive of a passenger train on the Viadikaukas railroad, and was followed by a flock of several hundred, all being run

over in succession. Sir William Crookes has tested Dr. Stophen Emmens's method of deriving gold from aliver, under the doctor's own directions, and declares that it is an ster fallure. He assayed a great many Mexican dollars before he could find two that were free from gold. These were subjected to the process for 100

hours and no gold appeared. Melssonier's picture of Genito, the sculptor, at work on the painter's bust, 10% by seven inches, was sold in London recently with the Bankin pictures for \$12,-775. George Morland's "The Postboy's Return" brought \$6,488, a record price for a work by this painter. A coast acene by R. Honington brought \$5,110. There was a great fall in the prices paid for pictures by many painters of repute. Mulroady's "The Widow" brought \$2,850. In 1881 it was sold for \$5.621. Hubert Herkomer's "Gloom of Idwal," 5's by 8's feet, brought \$450; Solomon's "Delilab," \$214; Pornter's "Feeding the Sacred Ibis," \$587; Faed's "Evang-line," \$434, his "Milkmaid, \$4854 Gerôme's "Botzaris," \$1,482, and Benjamin Constant's "Carnet Seller," \$1,431.

Antwerp has just been the scene of an important

art sale, the pictures in the Kums Museum having been sold for 1,050,000 france, about \$270,000. For the Dutch and Firmish pictures, the best prices were: Van Dyck, "Portrait of Martin Pepyn," 60,000 france: Memiling, "Calvary," 89,000 franca; Rubens, "Count Olivares," 12,000 france; "Portrait of a Man," 29, 100 france; "Paracolsus," 24,000 france; Cuyp, "The Riding Lesson," 17,000 france; Rembrandt, portrait of himself as an Armenian, 22,000 francs; Hob-beina, "A Mill." \$2,000 francs; Paul Potter, Pasture," 26,000 franca; T. de Keyser, "Dutch Family," 36,500 francs: Frank Hais, "Fortraits of a Woman," 26,500 francs: Metau, "The Artist and His Wife," 31,500 francs: Metau, "The Artist and His Wife," 31,500 francs: Van de Velde, "Dead Calm," 19,000 francs: Terburg, "A Lover," \$1,000 francs. Among the modern paintings were: Goys, "Woman with the Fan," 29,000 francs; Alfred Stevens, "The Studio," 25,000 francs; Corot, "Morning." 27,000 france; Fromentin. Thirst," 18,000 francs; Theodore Housseau, "The ool," 39,000 francs; Troyon, "Beach at Trouville," 28,000 francs; "Cows," 22,000 francs; Decamps. "A Bashibasouk," 15,000 fraucs; Millet. "The Water Carrier," 68,000 francs; Delacroix, "Crossing a Ford in Morocco," 84,000 francs; Dupré, "Twilight," 40, 000 franca: Meissonier, "The White Smoker," 20,000 france; Alma Tedema, "Rymphma," 12,000 franca